



Boulder Valley School District

2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

FOREWORD

In late 2007, Boulder Valley School District (BVSD), Boulder County Healthy Youth Alliance (HYA), and Boulder County Public Health (BCPH) advanced our collaborative effort to learn more about how we can protect and enhance the well-being of our county's school-age youth. Together, we conducted the fourth Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) among students in nine BVSD high schools.

Since the original survey was conducted in 2001, school- and community-based strategies have been implemented to reduce behavioral risk factors among adolescents. Whether strengthening the health curriculum or addressing disparities among racial, ethnic, or sexual orientation lines, we have seen many improvements. However, the data collected in this most recent survey reveals many challenges still lay before us. Continued efforts that strengthen the knowledge and skills of our children, as well as that of our youth's parents and other community members, can help us meet the challenge of reducing risk behaviors among our youth.

As we look at these data, four preliminary insights emerge. These insights can be useful as a guide to understanding and responding to these data:

- Parental influence can help reduce or even prevent many risk behaviors (e.g., smoking, alcohol use, marijuana use).
- There are many positive values, beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors (social norms) we can reinforce and promote (e.g., use of seatbelts).
- There are many risk behaviors that, with effective interventions, can be prevented, reduced, or postponed (e.g., alcohol use, binge drinking, and driving or riding with a driver who has consumed alcohol).
- There are some risk factors that call for immediate intervention and help (e.g., forced sexual intercourse, clinical depression, and suicide ideation).

Future surveys will be expanded to include youth in middle schools to further improve our ability to promote healthy decision-making before behaviors are adopted that can lead to long-lasting, negative impacts.

The data presented in this report reflect a single point in time when the survey was conducted. However, comparing this data to previous YRBS data, we can begin to identify long-term trends that will help in planning interventions. This information provides the school district with an unprecedented opportunity to partner with the communities in which our youth reside. Additionally, these findings can be used to further strengthen the health curriculum to improve the outcome for all of our youth as they move toward the future as healthy, educated, and productive adults.

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Introduction

Data from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is used to examine the risk behaviors among adolescents in high school as an indicator of their health. This report is an update of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) conducted among Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) high schools in 2001, 2003, and 2005. Previous reports are available at www.BoulderCountyYRBS.org. The 2007 data were collected during the week of November 5, 2007. The data is the catalyst for the community process that has emerged to address the health and well-being of Boulder County youth. Although the data tell us what the youth are doing, it is the community response that creates change and positively impacts our youth. In addition, the data is used as an evaluative tool to monitor the progress of school- and community-based strategies that are being implemented to improve and/or maintain the health of our youth.

Data from the 2007 YRBS are presented in three reports: one each for St. Vrain Valley School District (SVVSD) and Boulder Valley School District (BVSD), and a Boulder County report that combines the results from each of those districts. In each report, data are reported by grade, gender, race, and ethnicity (i.e., “Hispanic,” “white non-Hispanic,” or “other non-Hispanic”) for specific risk behaviors. Data collected on sexual orientation, “heterosexual,” or “LGBQ” (i.e., lesbian, gay, bisexual, or questioning) youth are only reported in the Boulder County report to best protect confidentiality due to the small number of students that self-identify as LGBQ. The results of these analyses provide an opportunity to examine and address disparities in health risk behaviors, and they reinforce the importance of assuring that community efforts address the needs of ALL Boulder County youth.

One significant change in the way the data was collected and is presented in the subsequent tables should be noted. In previous years, race and ethnicity data were collected in a single question, limiting the choices for self-identification. For the first time, data collected on ethnicity was separated from race, allowing analysis to be conducted specifically for Hispanic youth, increasing our ability to identify health and behavior disparities.

Although the data from each survey reflects a specific point in time, we are now able to see emerging trends over several years, and subsequent reports will likely include some trend analysis. Additionally, corresponding data from state and national levels is in the appendices. The partnerships conducting this and previous surveys have committed to continuing this effort every other year through 2013, with subsequent surveys including middle school students.

Background: Community Engagement

In 2003, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey was administered for the first time in public high schools in both of Boulder County’s school districts. It marked the first time comprehensive, countywide data existed on a variety of behaviors impacting the health, safety, and well-being of youth, and it inspired a significant community partnership to address the health risk behaviors of Boulder County youth. The purpose of the partnership is to support and advocate for community actions promoting healthy and empowered youth, families, and communities using data-driven decision making, community-based collaboration, and scientifically based principles and practices.



Because most risk behaviors do not occur or originate in school, but rather they occur in homes and in the community, the inclusion of all facets of the community is necessary to develop community solutions to support youth and reduce risk behaviors. It is also clear that a coordinated community approach is necessary. Therefore, a community strategic planning process was initiated in each school district to engage broad community participation and identify community priorities and strategies.

A summary of this plan, *Building Connections: Recommendations for the Boulder Valley to Help Teens Live Happier, Healthier Lives*, was published by the City of Boulder in 2006. Through this process, teen mental health and suicide, substance use and abuse by young people, and harassment and safety of young people emerged as the top three issues of greatest concern.

To address these important issues, three strategies were identified. The first was to shift community values so youth were valued as a positive and contributing force in our community, including ensuring that resource investments were aligned with how much we say we value youth, and community structures and attitudes that support healthy relationships with and between our youth.

The second strategy was to take the following actions:

- Make sure all youth have access to meaningful programs and activities.
- Create support networks and discussion forums for parents.
- Build communication about and appreciation of youth depression and suicide.
- Reduce the impact of substance abuse on youth and on the community.
- Strengthen support for families during the middle school years.

The third strategy was to identify key components that should be incorporated into all ideas, strategies, and programs that support young people. Effective programs will:

- Include youth in the design, implementation/management, and evaluation.
- Create meaningful relationships between peers and between youth and adults.
- Help youth connect to something outside of themselves.
- Involve youth from diverse social and cultural groups.
- Strengthen the relationship between youth and their families.
- Be grounded in the reality of the lived experiences of youth.

Since the publication of *Building Connections*, progress is ongoing in addressing the report's recommendations and will continue. Inherent in the recommendations is the need for systems change in order to have a lasting, sustainable impact on reducing youth participation in risk behaviors.



Background: YRBS

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 1990 to monitor the behaviors among youth that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among both youth and adults. As a component of this system, the YRBS has been administered every odd-numbered year since 1991, both nationally and in many states and other locales throughout the country. The ongoing administration of the survey provides information about trends over time and provides an assessment tool to measure progress on specific initiatives aimed at reducing risk behaviors among our youth.

Methodology

Sample Selection Procedures

Nine out of ten BVSD high schools participated in the 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. The only high school that was not included in the sample was a charter school that accounts for less than 1.5% of all BVSD students enrolled in grades 9-12.

Each school chose a day and class period during November 2007 for administration of the survey. For each participating school, classes were randomly selected from the list of classes that were meeting during the chosen class period until the desired minimum number of students was reached, based on enrollment lists for each of the selected classes. A total of 59 BVSD classrooms were selected to participate, and every 9th-12th grade student enrolled in the selected classes was eligible for participation in the survey.

Information was mailed to the parents of each student selected for participation in the survey. It informed parents that their student(s) had been selected, provided information about the survey, and offered them the opportunity to exclude their student(s) from participation. A website address was provided to allow parents to view the survey, obtain additional information, or exclude their student(s) via an online form. E-mail addresses and telephone numbers were also provided to offer parents an opportunity to ask questions, share comments, or exclude their student(s) via telephone.

Survey Procedures

Trained volunteers administered the survey in selected classrooms during November 2007. Volunteers included staff from numerous county, municipal, and community agencies, as well as parents and community members. Participating students completed the 103-item survey during regular class time. Surveys were completed by students in the selected classrooms unless they opted out. Student participation was both voluntary and anonymous; no individual identifying information was collected.

Response Rate

A total of 1,480 BVSD students were eligible to participate in the survey. The total number of students who completed the survey was 1,252, and 9 of the 10 schools participated, yielding an excellent overall response rate of 76.1%. This exceeded the 60% response rate required by the CDC to weight the data and provide prevalence estimates for the entire population of students.



Weighting

The high response rate allowed for weighting the data to more closely match the population from which the sample was selected. Responses were multiplied by a “weighting factor” according to gender and grade level. Weighting the data allowed the survey results to be generalized to the entire population from which the sample was selected. Therefore, the percentages reported are actually estimates of the prevalence of the particular behavior in the *entire population* from which the sample was selected; they are not merely the percentage of students *in the sample* who engaged in the behavior.

Data Analysis

The data were cleaned and edited for inconsistencies in accordance with CDC procedures, assuring that inconsistent responses were not included in the analysis. Data presented for “*at risk for overweight*” and “*overweight*” reflect a body mass calculation based on students’ self-reported weight and height and risk determination established by the National Center for Health Statistics. Prevalence estimates and confidence intervals were computed using SAS v9.2 statistical analysis software.

Data Presentation

Data are presented in tables that include *prevalence estimates* and confidence intervals by grade, race, ethnicity, and gender for each specific risk behavior. Prevalence estimates have been replaced by “***” where the numbers were too small to report, or data analysis was not completed for the specified category. Although prevalence estimates are provided for race and ethnicity, these categories are not further delineated by gender due to the smaller number of participants. Thus, “***” appears in these respective sections of each table. Similarly, due to the small numbers of students who identified their race/ethnicity as other than “white, non-Hispanic” or “Hispanic,” these were combined into the category of “other, non-Hispanic.”

Also included are *95% confidence intervals* (in parentheses below the prevalence estimates). These intervals indicate the range in which the *actual prevalence* (when generalized from the sample to the entire school district population) was likely to fall. For example, if the prevalence estimate is 6.1% with a confidence interval of (5.2-7.0), the actual prevalence is most likely between 5.2% and 7.0%. In order to determine whether or not there was a *significant difference* between two estimates (such as comparing females to males for a specific behavior), the confidence intervals can be compared. If they do not overlap, that indicates that the estimates were significantly different.

In 2007, race and ethnicity was separated into two questions for the first time. This improvement allows analysis to be conducted specifically about our Hispanic/Latino youth. In the past, this group was combined with the other race categories.



SAMPLE DATA TABLE

Confidence interval Prevalence estimate for all 9th graders

Unintentional Injuries – Seatbelts and Helmets

Grade	<i>Rarely or never wore seatbelts*</i>			<i>Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets**</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.6% (4.5-6.8)	3.3% (2.2-5.0)	7.7% (6.1-9.8)	55.0% (52.8-57.2)	52.3% (49.2-55.4)	57.3% (54.1-60.4)
10th	5.4% (4.6-6.3)	4.3% (3.3-5.5)	6.5% (5.4-7.9)	56.9% (55.0-58.8)	54.9% (52.0-57.7)	58.7% (56.1-61.3)
11th	6.0% (5.1-7.2)	2.3% (1.7-3.0)	9.7% (8.0-11.7)	61.0% (58.7-63.2)	54.2% (50.6-57.8)	66.3% (63.3-69.1)
12th	3.1% (2.2-4.2)	***	4.0% (2.6-5.8)	50.8% (46.6-55.1)	53.3% (47.0-59.4)	49.0% (43.1-54.9)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	3.4% (2.9-3.9)	***	***	50.9% (49.4-52.4)	***	***
Hispanic	13.6% (11.4-16.1)	***	***	83.4% (80.3-86.1)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	6.2% (4.9-7.7)	***	***	63.1% (58.8-67.1)	***	***
Total	5.0% (4.5-5.6)	3.0% (2.5-3.6)	6.9% (6.1-7.8)	56.1% (54.8-57.4)	53.6% (51.7-55.6)	58.1% (56.2-59.9)

* When riding in a car driven by someone else
 ** Among the 78.2% of students who reported riding a bicycle in the past 12 months

Prevalence estimate for all BVSD students

Prevalence estimate for all female students

Prevalence estimate for all male students





Boulder Valley School District Results

There were 1,480 students in 59 classrooms that were sampled to participate in the 2007 BVSD YRBS. Completed surveys were completed by 1,252 BVSD high school students, and 9 of the 10 schools participated, yielding an overall response rate of 76.1%. The following table summarizes the demographics of the respondents.

Sex		Grade		Race/Ethnicity		Sexual Orientation	
Female	50.7%	9 th	25.8%	White, non-Hispanic	73.6%	Heterosexual	93.3%
Male	49.3%	10 th	30.9%	Hispanic	13.0%	LGBQ	6.7%
		11 th	29.8%	Other, non-Hispanic	13.4%		
		12 th	13.5%				

The overall response rate (taking into account school and student response rates) of 79.9% allowed for weighting of the data to represent all students in grades 9-12 at the participating high schools. In essence, this means that the prevalence rates presented in this report are estimates of the prevalence in this entire population of high school students; they are not merely the prevalence rates within the sample group of students. The data were weighted for sex and grade, but not for race.

Unintentional Injuries – Seatbelts and Helmets

Grade	Rarely or never wore seatbelts*			Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets**		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.6% (4.5-6.8)	3.3% (2.2-5.0)	7.7% (6.1-9.8)	55.0% (52.8-57.2)	52.3% (49.2-55.4)	57.3% (54.1-60.4)
10th	5.4% (4.6-6.3)	4.3% (3.3-5.5)	6.5% (5.4-7.9)	56.9% (55.0-58.8)	54.9% (52.0-57.7)	58.7% (56.1-61.3)
11th	6.0% (5.1-7.2)	2.3% (1.7-3.0)	9.7% (8.0-11.7)	61.0% (58.7-63.2)	54.2% (50.6-57.8)	66.3% (63.3-69.1)
12th	3.1% (2.2-4.2)	***	4.0% (2.6-5.8)	50.8% (46.6-55.1)	53.3% (47.0-59.4)	49.0% (43.1-54.9)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	3.4% (2.9-3.9)	***	***	50.9% (49.4-52.4)	***	***
Hispanic	13.6% (11.4-16.1)	***	***	83.4% (80.3-86.1)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	6.2% (4.9-7.7)	***	***	63.1% (58.8-67.1)	***	***
Total	5.0% (4.5-5.6)	3.0% (2.5-3.6)	6.9% (6.1-7.8)	56.1% (54.8-57.4)	53.6% (51.7-55.6)	58.1% (56.2-59.9)

* When riding in a car driven by someone else

** Among the 78.2% of students who reported riding a bicycle in the past 12 months

In BVSD, 5.0% of students rarely wore seatbelts when riding in a motor vehicle driven by someone else. Overall, male students (6.9%) were more likely to report rarely or never using seatbelts compared to female students (3.0%). Hispanic students (13.6%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic students (6.2%) to not wear seatbelts, and both had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (3.4%).

Among the 78.2% of students who had ridden a bicycle within the past year, 56.1% rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet. Male students (58.1%) had a higher rate of this behavior than female students (53.6%). Hispanic students (83.4%) were more likely to rarely or never have worn a bicycle helmet than other non-Hispanic students (63.1%), and both had higher rates than white non-Hispanic students (50.9%).

Unintentional Injuries – Drinking and Driving

	<i>Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol*</i>			<i>Drove after drinking alcohol*</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	19.2% (17.6-21.0)	17.9% (15.8-20.3)	20.5% (18.0-23.2)	3.1% (2.4-4.0)	2.8% (2.0-4.1)	3.3% (2.3-4.8)
10th	20.6% (19.1-22.2)	21.9% (19.8-24.3)	19.3% (17.3-21.6)	5.1% (4.3-6.1)	1.5% (0.9-2.5)	8.6% (7.1-10.3)
11th	23.4% (21.7-25.3)	22.5% (20.0-25.2)	24.4% (21.9-27.0)	12.3% (11.0-13.8)	13.2% (11.1-15.6)	11.6% (9.8-13.5)
12th	27.5% (24.4-30.8)	31.5% (27.2-36.2)	23.6% (19.3-28.6)	18.2% (15.6-21.1)	18.0% (14.6-21.9)	18.4% (14.7-22.8)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	22.1% (20.8-23.4)	***	***	8.2% (7.4-9.2)	***	***
Hispanic	33.2% (29.8-36.7)	***	***	18.7% (15.9-22.0)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	15.6% (13.0-18.7)	***	***	8.5% (6.7-10.7)	***	***
Total	22.7% (21.6-23.8)	23.5% (22.0-25.1)	22.0% (20.4-23.6)	9.7% (8.9-10.6)	8.9% (7.8-10.0)	10.6% (9.4-11.9)

*One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

More than 1 in 5 BVSD students (22.7%) reported having ridden in a car in the 30 days preceding the survey with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. Hispanic students (33.2%) were more likely to have ridden with someone who had been drinking than white non-Hispanic students (22.1%), and both were more likely to do so than other non-Hispanic students (15.6%).

The overall prevalence rate for driving after drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey was 9.7%. The total prevalence rate increased for each grade from 9-12: 9th (3.1%), 10th (5.1%), 11th (12.3%), and 12th (18.2%). Hispanic students (18.7%) had a higher rate than other non-Hispanic students (8.5%) and white non-Hispanic students (8.2%).



Tobacco Use – Cigarettes

Grade	Ever smoked cigarettes*			Current cigarette user**			Current, frequent cigarette use [#]		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	30.5% (28.4-32.6)	26.8% (24.2-29.6)	34.0% (30.8-37.2)	11.3% (9.9-12.8)	10.8% (8.9-13.0)	11.8% (9.8-14.2)	3.4% (2.7-4.4)	1.9% (1.2-3.0)	4.9% (3.6-6.7)
10th	36.9% (35.1-38.7)	35.1% (32.5-37.8)	38.6% (36.1-41.1)	14.1% (12.7-15.5)	13.1% (11.2-15.2)	15.0% (13.1-17.1)	5.8% (4.9-6.9)	3.9% (2.8-5.4)	7.6% (6.2-9.3)
11th	43.0% (40.9-45.0)	36.8% (33.8-39.9)	49.1% (46.3-51.9)	18.8% (17.2-20.6)	15.2% (13.0-17.6)	22.6% (20.2-25.3)	6.6% (5.4-7.9)	4.0% (2.8-5.7)	9.2% (7.4-11.5)
12th	59.0% (55.4-62.5)	68.6% (64.0-72.9)	49.4% (44.1-54.8)	23.6% (20.7-26.7)	26.8% (22.8-31.2)	20.3% (16.4-24.9)	10.0% (8.0-12.4)	10.7% (8.1-14.0)	9.3% (6.5-13.1)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	38.7% (37.3-40.2)	***	***	15.9% (14.9-17.1)	***	***	6.1% (5.4-6.9)	***	***
Hispanic	63.9% (60.5-67.1)	***	***	22.7% (19.4-26.3)	***	***	8.3% (5.9-11.6)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	43.9% (40.1-47.8)	***	***	15.2% (12.9-18.0)	***	***	6.7% (5.1-8.7)	***	***
Total	42.4% (41.2-43.7)	42.1% (40.4-43.8)	42.8% (41.0-44.6)	16.9% (16.0-17.9)	16.5% (15.1-18.0)	17.4% (16.0-18.8)	6.4% (5.8-7.2)	5.1% (4.3-6.1)	7.7% (6.7-8.9)

* Even one or two puffs
 ** Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey
 # Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

Over 2 in 5 BVSD students (42.2%) reported having ever smoked a cigarette. Prevalence rates for this behavior increased with each grade from 9-12: 9th (30.5%), 10th (36.9%), 11th (43.0%), and 12th (59.0%). Hispanic students (63.9%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic students (43.9%) and white non-Hispanic students (38.7%) to have ever smoked cigarettes.

Overall, 16.9% of students reported current cigarette use (having smoked 1 or more cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey). Hispanic students (22.7%) were more likely to report this risk than white non-Hispanic students (15.9%) and other non-Hispanic students (15.2%).

Current, frequent cigarette use was 6.4% overall, with male students (7.7%) reporting a higher prevalence rate than female students (5.1%).



Tobacco Use – Smokeless Tobacco and Cigars

Grade	Current smokeless tobacco use*			Current cigar use**			Current tobacco use [#]		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.6% (4.7-6.7)	1.8% (1.2-2.6)	9.3% (7.7-11.2)	12.4% (11.1-13.9)	7.5% (6.1-9.2)	17.2% (15.0-19.6)	15.9% (14.4-17.6)	12.8% (10.9-15.1)	18.8% (16.6-21.4)
10th	7.2% (6.2-8.3)	2.1% (1.2-3.8)	12.0% (10.3-13.8)	17.5% (16.1-18.9)	10.3% (8.7-12.2)	24.3% (22.2-26.5)	20.8% (19.3-22.4)	15.4% (13.4-17.6)	26.0% (23.7-28.3)
11th	11.0% (9.7-12.4)	3.3% (2.0-5.2)	18.6% (16.4-20.9)	21.5% (19.7-23.3)	14.2% (11.9-16.8)	28.4% (25.9-31.0)	28.5% (26.6-30.5)	19.7% (17.2-22.4)	37.6% (34.8-40.5)
12th	12.9% (10.6-15.6)	3.1% (1.6-5.6)	22.1% (18.1-26.7)	27.2% (24.1-30.4)	15.2% (11.7-19.5)	38.4% (33.6-43.5)	32.9% (29.7-36.3)	30.1% (25.9-34.7)	35.8% (31.0-40.9)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	8.2% (7.3-9.1)	***	***	19.0% (17.9-20.2)	***	***	24.8% (23.6-26.1)	***	***
Hispanic	11.8% (9.2-15.0)	***	***	23.3% (20.1-26.9)	***	***	26.9% (23.5-30.5)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	11.8% (9.6-14.4)	***	***	17.9% (15.2-20.8)	***	***	19.9% (17.2-22.8)	***	***
Total	9.2% (8.4-10.0)	2.6% (2.0-3.4)	15.6% (14.2-17.0)	19.7% (18.7-20.7)	11.8% (10.6-13.2)	27.2% (25.6-28.8)	24.5% (23.4-25.6)	19.6% (18.1-21.1)	29.4% (27.8-31.0)

* Used chewing tobacco or snuff on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

** Smoked cigars on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

Smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco or snuff on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

In BVSD, current use of smokeless tobacco, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, was 9.2% overall. Male students (15.6%) had a higher rate than female students (2.6%). Hispanic students and other non-Hispanic students (both 11.8%) were more likely to use smokeless tobacco than white non-Hispanic students (8.2%).

Nearly one-fifth of all students (19.7%) reported current cigar use (smoking cigars on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey). The rate for this behavior increased with each grade from 9-12: 9th (12.4%), 10th (17.5%), 11th (21.5%), and 12th (27.2%). Male students (27.2%) had a higher rate than female students (11.8%).

The overall prevalence rate for current tobacco use in any form was 24.5%, with male students (29.4%) reporting a higher rate than female students (19.6%). Hispanic students (26.9%) and white non-Hispanic students (24.8%) were more likely to report current tobacco use than other non-Hispanic students (19.9%).



Perceptions and Beliefs – Cigarettes

Grade	<i>Smoking 1+ packs per day is moderate or great risk</i>			<i>It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	91.9% (90.4-93.1)	95.7% (94.2-96.8)	88.2% (85.8-90.3)	82.5% (80.8-84.2)	86.1% (83.9-88.1)	79.1% (76.3-81.6)	96.8% (96.0-97.5)	98.9% (97.8-99.5)	94.8% (93.4-96.0)
10th	94.3% (93.3-95.2)	95.3% (93.6-96.6)	93.4% (91.9-94.6)	74.4% (72.7-76.0)	78.6% (76.3-80.8)	70.4% (68.0-72.8)	93.8% (92.9-94.7)	95.8% (94.6-96.8)	92.0% (90.4-93.3)
11th	89.8% (88.2-91.1)	93.4% (91.2-95.1)	86.3% (84.0-88.3)	64.1% (62.0-66.0)	69.8% (66.9-72.5)	58.5% (55.7-61.4)	91.8% (90.5-93.0)	93.2% (91.3-94.7)	90.6% (88.5-92.3)
12th	93.4% (91.0-95.2)	98.0% (95.0-99.2)	89.1% (84.9-92.2)	63.0% (59.5-66.5)	63.8% (59.0-68.4)	62.3% (57.1-67.3)	86.3% (83.6-88.6)	89.3% (86.0-91.9)	83.5% (79.3-87.1)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	95.3% (94.6-96.0)	***	***	70.3% (68.9-71.7)	***	***	93.4% (92.6-94.2)	***	***
Hispanic	84.6% (81.8-87.0)	***	***	72.2% (68.8-75.4)	***	***	87.1% (83.9-89.7)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	83.6% (80.2-86.4)	***	***	73.6% (70.3-76.7)	***	***	90.8% (88.7-92.5)	***	***
Total	92.4% (91.6-93.1)	95.6% (94.7-96.4)	89.2% (87.9-90.4)	70.9% (69.7-72.1)	74.6% (73.0-76.2)	67.5% (65.7-69.2)	92.2% (91.4-92.9)	94.3% (93.3-95.2)	90.2% (88.9-91.3)

More than 9 out of 10 BVSD students (92.4%) believed smoking more than a pack of cigarettes per day posed a moderate or great risk. Female students (95.6%) had a higher rate for this belief than male students (89.2%). White non-Hispanic students (95.3%) were more likely than Hispanic students (84.6%) and other non-Hispanic students (83.6%) to believe smoking this number of cigarettes daily was a risk.

Overall, 7 out of 10 students (70.9%) thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke. Female students (74.6%) had a higher rate than male students (67.5%) for thinking it was wrong for someone their age to smoke.

More than 9 out of 10 students (92.2%) thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke. Female students (94.3%) had a higher rate for this than male students (90.2%). White non-Hispanic students (93.4%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic students (90.8%) and Hispanic students (87.1%) to think their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke.



Alcohol Use

Grade	Lifetime alcohol use*			Current alcohol use**			Binge drinking [#]		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	49.4% (47.1-51.6)	47.4% (44.3-50.6)	51.0% (47.8-54.3)	26.1% (24.2-28.1)	28.0% (25.3-30.9)	24.2% (21.6-27.1)	15.1% (13.6-16.8)	15.0% (12.8-17.5)	15.2% (13.1-17.5)
10th	65.6% (63.8-67.3)	64.3% (61.7-66.8)	66.8% (64.2-69.3)	34.0% (32.3-35.8)	32.0% (29.6-34.6)	35.8% (33.4-38.3)	23.8% (22.3-25.4)	22.9% (20.8-25.2)	24.7% (22.6-26.9)
11th	78.1% (76.3-79.7)	76.3% (73.7-78.8)	79.7% (77.3-81.9)	49.4% (47.3-51.6)	48.9% (45.8-52.0)	50.0% (47.0-52.9)	31.0% (29.1-33.0)	24.5% (21.9-27.4)	37.4% (34.7-40.2)
12th	86.8% (83.8-89.2)	87.7% (84.0-90.6)	85.9% (81.1-89.6)	59.5% (55.8-63.1)	63.4% (58.6-67.9)	55.6% (49.9-61.2)	39.4% (35.9-43.0)	44.7% (40.0-49.5)	34.3% (29.1-39.8)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	70.8% (69.6-72.1)	***	***	41.9% (40.5-43.4)	***	***	28.0% (26.6-29.4)	***	***
Hispanic	78.3% (75.4-81.0)	***	***	54.0% (50.3-57.7)	***	***	29.5% (26.3-32.9)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	60.2% (56.3-64.0)	***	***	34.0% (30.4-37.8)	***	***	22.5% (19.4-25.8)	***	***
Total	70.4% (69.2-71.4)	69.5% (68.0-71.0)	71.1% (69.5-72.8)	42.3% (41.1-43.6)	43.3% (41.6-45.1)	41.3% (39.4-43.2)	27.4% (26.2-28.6)	26.8% (25.2-28.4)	28.0% (26.3-29.7)

* More than a few sips

** Drank at least 1 drink of alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

[#] Drank 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours) on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

In BVSD, 70.4% of students reported having tried more than a few sips of alcohol. The total prevalence of lifetime alcohol use increased with each grade from 9-12: 9th (49.4%), 10th (65.6%), 11th (78.1%), and 12th (86.8%). In addition, the prevalence rate for female students increased with each grade level: 9th (47.4%), 10th (64.3%), 11th (76.3%), and 12th (87.7%). Hispanic students (78.3%) reported a higher lifetime alcohol use than white non-Hispanics students (70.8%), and both had a higher rate than other non-Hispanic students (60.2%).

Current alcohol use among all students was reported at 42.3%. The total prevalence rate increased with each grade level: 9th (26.1%), 10th (34.0%), 11th (49.4%), and 12th (59.5%). Hispanic students (54.0%) reported a higher current alcohol use than white non-Hispanic students (41.9%), and both had a higher rate than other non-Hispanic students (34.0%).

More than 1 in 4 students (27.4%) reported binge drinking. The total prevalence rate increased with each grade level: 9th (15.1%), 10th (23.8%), 11th (31.0%), and 12th (39.4%). Hispanic students (29.5%) and white non-Hispanic students (28.0%) reported a higher rate of binge drinking than other non-Hispanic students (22.5%).



Perceptions and Beliefs – Alcohol

	<i>Drinking 1 or 2 drinks per day is moderate or great risk</i>			<i>It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to drink</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to drink</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	70.4% (68.4-72.4)	78.5% (76.0-80.9)	62.7% (59.5-65.7)	75.4% (73.4-77.3)	78.2% (75.6-80.7)	72.7% (69.7-75.6)	89.3% (87.8-90.6)	91.9% (89.9-93.5)	86.9% (84.6-88.8)
10th	67.6% (65.8-69.3)	75.4% (73.0-77.7)	60.2% (57.7-62.7)	67.7% (66.0-69.4)	72.7% (70.3-75.0)	62.9% (60.4-65.3)	88.8% (87.6-89.9)	92.1% (90.6-93.4)	85.6% (83.6-87.3)
11th	61.1% (59.1-63.2)	70.8% (67.9-73.7)	51.8% (49.0-54.7)	59.4% (57.3-61.4)	69.6% (66.7-72.3)	49.8% (47.0-52.6)	83.7% (82.0-85.3)	88.8% (86.4-90.7)	78.8% (76.3-81.1)
12th	61.6% (58.0-65.0)	68.6% (63.8-73.0)	55.1% (50.0-60.1)	53.6% (50.1-57.1)	61.3% (56.5-65.8)	46.8% (41.6-51.9)	77.4% (74.2-80.3)	81.4% (77.0-85.2)	73.6% (68.8-78.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	67.4% (66.0-68.8)	***	***	63.3% (61.8-64.7)	***	***	86.6% (85.4-87.6)	***	***
Hispanic	57.3% (53.6-60.9)	***	***	66.2% (62.7-69.4)	***	***	73.5% (70.0-76.8)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	60.0% (56.2-63.7)	***	***	68.3% (64.7-71.7)	***	***	86.3% (83.2-88.8)	***	***
Total	65.1% (63.9-66.3)	73.3% (71.7-74.9)	57.4% (55.6-59.2)	63.9% (62.7-65.1)	70.5% (68.8-72.0)	57.8% (56.0-59.6)	84.7% (83.7-85.7)	88.5% (87.2-89.7)	81.1% (79.6-82.6)

Nearly two-thirds of BVSD students (65.1%) believed that drinking alcohol daily was a risk. Female students (73.3%) were more likely than male students (57.4%) to believe that drinking alcohol daily was a risk. White non-Hispanic students (67.4%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic students (60.0%) and Hispanic students (57.3%) to believe drinking 1 to 2 drinks per day was a risk.

Overall, 63.9% of students thought it was wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol. The total prevalence rate for this belief decreased with each grade level: 9th (75.4%), 10th (67.7%), 11th (59.4%), and 12th (53.6%). Female students (70.5%) had a higher prevalence rate for this belief than male students (57.8%).

Over 4 out of 5 students (84.7%) thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to drink. Female students (88.5%) reported this belief more than male students (81.1%). White non-Hispanic students (86.6%) and other non-Hispanic students (86.3%) were more likely than Hispanic students (73.5%) to believe their parents felt it was wrong for them to drink.



Marijuana Use

	<i>Lifetime marijuana use*</i>			<i>Current marijuana use**</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	25.2% (23.4-27.2)	20.4% (18.1-22.9)	29.9% (27.0-33.0)	17.7% (16.1-19.4)	14.4% (12.5-16.6)	20.8% (18.4-23.5)
10th	38.0% (36.2-39.7)	35.3% (32.9-37.8)	40.5% (38.0-43.1)	24.0% (22.5-25.6)	22.0% (20.0-24.2)	25.9% (23.7-28.2)
11th	45.6% (43.6-47.6)	33.6% (30.7-36.6)	57.3% (54.6-59.9)	28.8% (26.9-30.8)	19.4% (17.0-22.1)	38.0% (35.2-40.8)
12th	55.0% (51.5-58.4)	58.8% (54.0-63.4)	51.4% (46.2-56.6)	34.1% (30.7-37.6)	33.6% (29.2-38.4)	34.5% (29.4-39.8)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	40.3% (38.9-41.7)	***	***	25.8% (24.5-27.1)	***	***
Hispanic	50.5% (47.0-54.0)	***	***	28.1% (24.8-31.6)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	36.5% (32.9-40.3)	***	***	25.2% (22.0-28.8)	***	***
Total	41.1% (39.9-42.3)	37.1% (35.4-38.8)	44.9% (43.2-46.7)	26.2% (25.0-27.3)	22.4% (20.9-24.0)	29.8% (28.1-31.5)

* Ever used marijuana

** Used marijuana 1 or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

In BVSD, 41.1% of students had ever tried marijuana. This rate increased with each grade level: 9th (25.2%), 10th (38.0%), 11th (45.6%), and 12th (55.0%). Male students (44.9%) reported a higher lifetime marijuana use than female students (37.1%). Hispanic students (50.5%) had a higher rate of lifetime marijuana use than white non-Hispanic students (40.3%) and other non-Hispanic students (36.5%).

Over one-fourth of students (26.2%) reported current marijuana use (used 1 or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey). The rate for current marijuana use was higher among male students (29.8%) than it was for female students (22.4%).



Perceptions and Beliefs – Marijuana

	<i>Smoking marijuana regularly is a moderate or great risk</i>			<i>It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke marijuana</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke marijuana</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	65.2% (63.1-67.3)	77.7% (75.0-80.1)	53.3% (50.1-56.4)	68.3% (66.2-70.3)	71.8% (69.0-74.4)	65.0% (61.9-68.0)	90.4% (89.1-91.6)	91.4% (89.5-93.0)	89.4% (87.5-91.1)
10th	58.9% (57.0-60.7)	64.8% (62.3-67.3)	53.2% (50.6-55.7)	53.7% (51.9-55.5)	59.0% (56.4-61.6)	48.5% (46.0-51.1)	87.3% (86.1-88.4)	88.2% (86.6-89.6)	86.5% (84.6-88.2)
11th	53.2% (51.1-55.3)	60.8% (57.8-63.8)	45.8% (43.0-48.7)	48.7% (46.7-50.8)	55.3% (52.2-58.3)	42.4% (39.7-45.2)	85.6% (84.0-87.0)	87.6% (85.2-89.6)	83.7% (81.3-85.8)
12th	51.4% (47.8-54.9)	58.2% (53.4-62.9)	45.0% (39.8-50.3)	45.8% (42.4-49.3)	49.3% (44.7-54.0)	42.5% (37.5-47.7)	74.8% (71.4-78.0)	77.6% (73.1-81.4)	72.2% (66.9-77.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	58.2% (56.8-59.7)	***	***	53.6% (52.1-55.0)	***	***	84.5% (83.4-85.7)	***	***
Hispanic	52.1% (48.5-55.6)	***	***	52.6% (49.0-56.1)	***	***	85.0% (81.7-87.7)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	56.4% (52.6-60.1)	***	***	58.7% (55.0-62.4)	***	***	85.2% (82.2-87.8)	***	***
Total	57.1% (55.8-58.3)	65.3% (63.6-67.0)	49.3% (47.5-67.0)	54.0% (52.8-55.2)	58.8% (57.1-60.4)	49.5% (47.6-51.3)	84.5% (83.5-85.5)	86.2% (84.8-87.4)	82.9% (81.3-84.4)

Over one-half of BVSD students (57.1%) believed that smoking marijuana regularly was a risk. White non-Hispanic students (58.2%) were more likely than Hispanic students (52.1%) to believe that smoking marijuana regularly was a risk.

Overall, 54.0% of students thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana. Female students (58.8%) were more likely than male students (49.5%) to believe that it is wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana.

Eight out of 10 students (84.5%) thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke marijuana. Female students (86.2%) were more likely to have this belief than male students (82.9%).



Early Initiation of Tobacco, Alcohol, and Marijuana Use

Grade	<i>Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13</i>			<i>Drank alcohol before age 13*</i>			<i>Tried marijuana before age 13</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	10.0% (8.6-11.4)	7.2% (5.7-9.0)	12.6% (10.5-15.1)	28.2% (26.2-30.3)	24.2% (21.5-27.0)	31.6% (28.6-34.7)	8.4% (7.2-9.7)	4.6% (3.4-6.0)	12.0% (10.0-14.4)
10th	8.9% (7.7-10.1)	5.4% (4.2-6.8)	12.3% (10.4-14.4)	21.9% (20.4-23.5)	15.1% (13.3-17.0)	28.6% (26.3-31.0)	8.6% (7.6-9.9)	4.8% (3.6-6.3)	12.3% (10.5-14.3)
11th	8.2% (6.9-9.6)	8.3% (6.4-10.6)	8.0% (6.4-9.9)	18.3% (16.5-20.2)	17.2% (14.6-20.0)	19.4% (17.0-22.0)	6.9% (5.8-8.2)	4.4% (3.0-6.4)	9.4% (7.7-11.3)
12th	9.8% (7.6-12.4)	6.4% (4.2-9.5)	13.2% (9.7-17.6)	23.6% (20.6-26.9)	16.0% (12.4-20.4)	30.6% (26.0-35.6)	10.5% (8.4-13.1)	9.3% (6.6-13.0)	11.7% (8.6-15.6)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	6.8% (6.0-7.7)	***	***	19.4% (18.2-20.7)	***	***	7.5% (6.7-8.4)	***	***
Hispanic	22.6% (19.3-26.1)	***	***	38.6% (35.1-42.2)	***	***	14.7% (12.0-18.0)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	9.1% (7.2-11.4)	***	***	25.9% (22.5-29.7)	***	***	8.4% (6.7-10.6)	***	***
Total	9.2% (8.4-10.0)	6.8% (5.9-7.8)	11.5% (10.2-12.9)	23.0% (21.8-24.1)	17.9% (16.5-19.4)	27.6% (25.9-29.3)	8.6% (7.9-9.4)	5.8% (4.8-6.8)	11.4% (10.2-12.6)

*More than a few sips

Among BVSD students, the rate for smoking a cigarette before the age of 13 was 9.2%. Male students (11.5%) had a higher rate than female students (6.8%). Hispanic students (22.6%) had a higher prevalence rate than other non-Hispanic students (9.1%) and white non-Hispanic students (6.8%).

The rate for use of alcohol before age 13 was 23.0%. Male students (27.6%) had a higher rate than female students (17.9%). Hispanic students (38.6%) reported a higher rate of alcohol use before age 13 than other non-Hispanic students (25.9%), and both were higher than white non-Hispanic students (19.4%).

The overall prevalence rate for use of marijuana before age 13 was 8.6%. Male students (11.4%) were more likely to have used marijuana before age 13 than female students (5.8%). Hispanic students (14.7%) had a higher rate than other non-Hispanic students (8.4%) and white non-Hispanic students (7.5%).



Substance Use on School Property – Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana

Grade	Smoked cigarettes on school property*			Drank alcohol on school property*			Used marijuana on school property*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.3% (4.4-6.5)	5.3% (4.1-6.8)	5.4% (4.0-7.2)	5.4% (4.4-6.5)	5.9% (4.5-7.8)	4.8% (3.7-6.2)	5.7% (4.7-6.8)	5.4% (4.2-6.9)	6.0% (4.6-7.8)
10th	6.5% (5.6-7.6)	5.4% (4.2-6.9)	7.6% (6.2-9.3)	7.6% (6.6-8.7)	8.4% (6.9-10.2)	6.7% (5.5-8.1)	9.9% (8.8-11.1)	9.3% (7.8-11.0)	10.4% (8.8-12.3)
11th	8.5% (7.3-10.0)	6.6% (5.0-8.7)	10.4% (8.6-12.6)	6.5% (5.5-7.8)	6.0% (4.5-8.1)	7.0% (5.7-8.6)	9.1% (7.8-10.4)	6.1% (4.6-8.0)	11.9% (10.2-14.0)
12th	11.9% (9.8-14.4)	13.6% (10.5-17.5)	10.2% (7.6-13.8)	7.4% (5.6-9.7)	6.1% (3.8-9.6)	8.6% (6.1-12.1)	7.2% (5.4-9.3)	7.4% (5.0-10.8)	6.9% (4.7-10.1)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	7.4% (6.6-8.3)	***	***	5.5% (4.8-6.3)	***	***	7.7% (6.9-8.5)	***	***
Hispanic	10.4% (8.0-13.5)	***	***	12.4% (9.8-15.5)	***	***	11.2% (8.8-14.1)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	8.3% (6.6-10.5)	***	***	8.4% (6.4-10.8)	***	***	6.6% (5.1-8.4)	***	***
Total	8.1% (7.4-8.9)	7.7% (6.7-8.9)	8.4% (7.4-9.5)	6.7% (6.0-7.4)	6.6% (5.5-7.7)	6.8% (5.9-7.8)	7.9% (7.3-8.7)	7.0% (6.1-8.1)	8.8% (7.8-9.9)

*One or more times during the last 30 days preceding the survey

Among BVSD students, the rate for smoking cigarettes on school property 1 or more times during the last 30 days preceding the survey was 8.1%.

Overall, 6.7% of students had consumed alcohol on school property 1 or more times during the last 30 days preceding the survey. The rate for Hispanic students (12.4%) and other non-Hispanic students (8.4%) was higher than the rate for white non-Hispanic students (5.5%).

In all, 7.9% of students reported they had used marijuana on school property 1 or more times during the last 30 days preceding the survey. Hispanic students (11.2%) were more likely to have used marijuana on school property than white non-Hispanic students (7.7%) and other non-Hispanic students (6.6%).



Substance Use on School Property – Tobacco and Drugs

Grade	Tobacco use on school property*			Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property**		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	4.2% (3.4-5.1)	1.8% (1.2-2.6)	6.5% (5.1-8.1)	35.0% (33.0-37.1)	32.0% (29.3-34.9)	37.8% (34.9-40.9)
10th	4.0% (3.3-4.8)	0.6% (0.2-1.3)	7.3% (6.0-8.7)	35.2% (33.5-37.0)	32.5% (30.1-35.0)	37.8% (35.4-40.4)
11th	7.8% (6.7-9.0)	2.2% (1.1-4.1)	13.3% (11.5-15.3)	37.9% (35.9-39.9)	29.4% (26.8-32.2)	46.0% (43.2-48.9)
12th	8.2% (6.3-10.7)	***	15.2% (11.7-19.5)	31.9% (28.6-35.5)	32.6% (28.2-37.4)	31.3% (26.3-36.7)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	5.0% (4.4-5.8)	***	***	34.6% (33.2-36.0)	***	***
Hispanic	8.8% (6.5-11.9)	***	***	34.4% (31.0-37.9)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	8.9% (6.9-11.3)	***	***	35.9% (32.2-39.8)	***	***
Total	6.1% (5.4-6.8)	1.4% (0.9-2.0)	10.6% (9.4-11.8)	35.0% (33.8-36.2)	31.6% (30.0-33.3)	38.2% (36.4-40.0)

* Cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, or snuff on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

** During the 12 months preceding the survey

Among BVSD students, the prevalence rate for tobacco use on school property, including cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco, was 6.1%. Male students (10.6%) were more likely than female students (1.4%) to have used tobacco at school. Hispanic students (8.8%) and other non-Hispanic students (8.9%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (5.0%) to have done so.

The overall prevalence rate for students who had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey was 35.0%. Male students (38.2%) were more likely than female students (31.6%) to have participated in this behavior.



Safety and Self-Injury

Grade	Felt safe in their neighborhood*			Felt too unsafe to go to school**			Intentionally self-injured [#]		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	89.3% (87.8-90.6)	91.6% (89.8-93.2)	87.1% (84.7-89.2)	4.9% (4.0-6.0)	4.3% (3.3-5.6)	5.5% (4.1-7.3)	18.7% (17.0-20.4)	22.2% (19.8-24.8)	15.3% (13.2-17.7)
10th	91.1% (89.9-92.1)	91.2% (89.5-92.7)	91.0% (89.3-92.4)	5.6% (4.8-6.6)	4.0% (3.0-5.3)	7.2% (6.0-8.6)	22.1% (20.6-23.7)	29.8% (27.4-32.3)	14.7% (12.8-16.8)
11th	92.6% (91.3-93.8)	94.5% (92.5-96.0)	90.8% (88.8-92.4)	4.9% (4.0-6.1)	2.7% (1.5-4.7)	7.1% (5.7-8.8)	17.7% (16.1-19.5)	20.2% (17.8-22.9)	15.4% (13.2-17.8)
12th	90.3% (87.6-92.4)	92.7% (88.9-95.3)	88.0% (83.8-91.2)	7.6% (5.8-9.9)	4.1% (2.3-7.4)	10.8% (8.0-14.4)	11.5% (9.5-13.9)	12.6% (9.8-16.1)	10.5% (7.7-14.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	95.6% (95.0-96.2)	***	***	2.8% (2.3-3.3)	***	***	16.5% (15.5-17.5)	***	***
Hispanic	75.9% (72.5-79.0)	***	***	15.6% (13.0-18.7)	***	***	22.1% (19.1-25.4)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	80.7% (77.1-83.9)	***	***	12.3% (10.0-15.0)	***	***	18.5% (16.1-21.2)	***	***
Total	90.8% (90.0-91.6)	92.6% (91.4-93.5)	89.2% (87.9-90.4)	5.8% (5.2-6.5)	3.8% (3.1-4.7)	7.7% (6.7-8.8)	17.5% (16.6-18.4)	21.2% (19.9-22.6)	13.9% (12.7-15.2)

* Most of the time or always

** On 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

Self-injured (such as cutting or burning) without wanting to die during the 12 months preceding the survey

In BVSD, 9 of 10 students (90.8%) reported they felt safe in their neighborhood. Female students (92.6%) had a higher rate than male students (89.2%). White non-Hispanic students (95.6%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic students (80.7%) and Hispanic students (75.9%) to have felt safe in their neighborhood.

The overall rate for students who felt too unsafe to go to school on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey was 5.8%. Male students (7.7%) had a higher rate than female students (3.8%). Hispanic students (15.6%) and other non-Hispanic students (12.3%) had higher rates of feeling too unsafe to go to school than white non-Hispanic students (2.8%).

The intentional self-injury prevalence rate for all students was 17.5%. Female students (21.2%) were more likely than male students (13.9%) to self-injure. Hispanic students (22.1%) reported these incidents at a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (16.5%).



Harassment – Ethnicity/Race or Sexual Orientation

Grade	<i>Harassed*</i>			<i>Harassed because of race or ethnic origin*</i>			<i>Harassed because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual*</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	42.1% (39.9-44.4)	43.3% (40.1-46.5)	41.0% (37.8-44.3)	9.2% (7.9-10.7)	8.2% (6.6-10.1)	10.2% (8.3-12.6)	8.8% (7.5-10.2)	5.2% (3.9-7.0)	12.1% (10.2-14.4)
10th	37.2% (35.4-39.1)	32.6% (30.0-35.3)	41.5% (38.9-44.2)	6.0% (5.1-7.1)	4.8% (3.5-6.5)	7.3% (6.1-8.7)	6.0% (5.2-7.0)	3.8% (2.8-5.0)	8.2% (6.9-9.8)
11th	26.8% (24.8-28.8)	23.8% (21.2-26.7)	29.6% (26.8-32.5)	6.1% (5.0-7.3)	2.9% (1.9-4.3)	9.1% (7.3-11.2)	4.8% (3.8-5.9)	2.8% (1.8-4.3)	6.7% (5.2-8.5)
12th	23.7% (20.6-27.1)	25.6% (21.4-30.4)	21.7% (17.6-26.6)	7.4% (5.6-9.6)	3.4% (1.8-6.3)	11.2% (8.3-15.0)	5.5% (4.1-7.3)	3.9% (2.3-6.5)	7.0% (5.0-9.8)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	30.9% (29.6-32.3)	***	***	3.4% (3.0-4.0)	***	***	4.8% (4.3-5.4)	***	***
Hispanic	30.6% (27.0-34.5)	***	***	19.4% (16.3-23.1)	***	***	11.4% (8.9-14.5)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	41.2% (37.2-45.3)	***	***	18.9% (15.9-22.3)	***	***	9.2% (7.5-11.3)	***	***
Total	32.3% (31.1-33.6)	31.2% (29.4-32.9)	33.5% (31.8-35.2)	7.2% (6.5-7.9)	4.8% (4.0-5.7)	9.5% (8.4-10.7)	6.2% (5.7-6.9)	3.9% (3.2-4.7)	8.5% (7.6-9.5)

*At school (or on the way to school) during the 12 months preceding the survey

Over 3 in 10 BVSD students (32.3%) had been harassed at school, or on the way to school, during the 12 months preceding the survey. Other non-Hispanic students (41.2%) were more likely to have been harassed than white non-Hispanic students (30.9%) and Hispanic students (30.6%).

Overall, the rate for harassment due to race or ethnic origin was 7.2%. This was more likely to occur among male students (9.5%) than female students (4.8%). Hispanic students (19.4%) and other non-Hispanic students (18.9%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (3.4%) for being harassed due to race or ethnic origin.

In all, 6.2% of students reported being harassed because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual. Male students (8.5%) had a higher rate than female student (3.9%). Hispanic students (11.4%) and other non-Hispanic students (9.2%) were more likely to be harassed for this reason than white non-Hispanic students (4.8%).



Harassment – Religion, Appearance, Unwanted Sexual Attention

Grade	<i>Harassed because of religious beliefs*</i>			<i>Harassed because of weight, size, physical appearance*</i>			<i>Received unwanted sexual comments or attention*</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.5% (4.5-6.8)	5.6% (4.3-7.3)	5.4% (4.0-7.3)	17.1% (15.4-19.0)	18.0% (15.6-20.8)	16.2% (13.9-18.8)	21.3% (19.5-23.2)	29.0% (26.2-31.8)	14.0% (11.8-16.6)
10th	6.2% (5.4-7.1)	4.8% (3.8-6.1)	7.5% (6.4-8.8)	14.0% (12.8-15.4)	14.1% (12.3-16.0)	14.0% (12.4-15.8)	18.9% (17.5-20.4)	27.9% (25.6-30.3)	10.3% (8.7-12.1)
11th	4.4% (3.5-5.4)	3.6% (2.5-5.1)	5.1% (3.9-6.6)	9.0% (7.8-10.4)	7.9% (6.3-10.0)	10.0% (8.2-12.2)	19.5% (17.8-21.2)	26.9% (24.3-29.8)	12.4% (10.7-14.4)
12th	7.1% (5.4-9.3)	4.6% (2.8-7.5)	9.6% (7.0-13.0)	11.2% (9.1-13.8)	14.1% (10.9-18.0)	8.6% (5.9-12.3)	16.5% (13.9-19.4)	17.7% (14.4-21.7)	15.3% (11.7-19.7)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	3.7% (3.2-4.2)	***	***	12.0% (11.1-12.9)	***	***	18.7% (17.6-19.8)	***	***
Hispanic	9.3% (6.9-12.4)	***	***	12.0% (9.4-15.1)	***	***	20.5% (17.5-23.9)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	13.8% (11.2-16.8)	***	***	17.0% (14.2-20.2)	***	***	20.4% (17.4-23.8)	***	***
Total	5.8% (5.2-6.5)	4.6% (3.9-5.5)	6.9% (6.0-7.9)	12.8% (11.9-13.7)	13.4% (12.2-14.8)	12.2% (11.0-13.4)	19.0% (18.0-20.1)	25.4% (23.9-26.8)	13.0% (11.7-14.4)

*At school (or on the way to school) during the 12 months preceding the survey

Among BVSD students, 5.8% reported being harassed because of religious beliefs. Male students (6.9%) reported this harassment more often than female students (4.6%). Other non-Hispanic students (13.8%) and Hispanic students (9.3%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (3.7%) to report this type of harassment.

Harassment because of weight, size, or physical appearance was reported by 12.8% of students. Other non-Hispanic students (17.0%) had higher rates than white non-Hispanic students (12.0%) of having been harassed because of weight, size, or physical appearance.

Nearly 1 in 5 students (19.0%) reported having received unwanted sexual comments or attention at school during the 12 months preceding the survey. Female students (25.4%) were more likely than male students (13.0%) to receive this type of harassment.



Violence – Weapons and Physical Fights

Grade	Carried a weapon*			Carried a gun*			In a physical fight**		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	9.0% (7.6-10.6)	3.6% (2.4-5.3)	14.2% (11.9-16.9)	3.6% (2.8-4.5)	*** (1.4-3.2)	6.5% (5.2-8.2)	30.6% (28.6-32.6)	19.1% (16.7-21.7)	41.4% (38.3-44.6)
10th	14.2% (12.9-15.6)	5.4% (4.2-7.1)	22.6% (20.6-24.8)	5.5% (4.8-6.4)	2.2% (1.4-3.2)	8.8% (7.6-10.3)	27.2% (25.5-28.9)	16.2% (14.3-18.3)	37.9% (35.4-40.4)
11th	15.6% (14.0-17.2)	5.5% (4.0-7.5)	25.0% (22.5-27.7)	3.6% (2.8-4.7)	1.6% (0.8-3.4)	5.5% (4.2-7.2)	21.7% (20.0-23.5)	11.2% (9.3-13.3)	31.7% (29.1-34.5)
12th	13.2% (10.9-15.7)	7.3% (5.0-10.6)	18.5% (15.0-22.6)	6.0% (4.5-8.1)	*** (8.0-14.4)	10.8% (8.0-14.4)	25.7% (22.7-29.0)	20.0% (16.4-24.1)	31.3% (26.5-36.5)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	10.8% (9.9-11.7)	***	***	2.9% (2.4-3.5)	***	***	24.5% (23.3-25.8)	***	***
Hispanic	22.8% (19.7-26.3)	***	***	12.0% (9.5-15.1)	***	***	32.6% (29.2-36.2)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	14.5% (12.1-17.2)	***	***	7.4% (5.8-9.3)	***	***	28.6% (25.3-32.0)	***	***
Total	13.0% (12.2-13.9)	5.5% (4.6-6.5)	20.1% (18.8-21.6)	4.7% (4.2-5.3)	1.3% (0.9-2.0)	7.9% (7.0-9.0)	26.3% (25.2-27.4)	16.6% (15.3-18.0)	35.6% (33.8-37.3)

* On 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

** One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

Among BVSD students, 13.0% had carried a weapon on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Male students (20.1%) had a higher rate than female students (5.5%). Hispanic students (22.8%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic students (14.5%) to have carried a weapon, and both had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (10.8%).

Overall prevalence rate for carrying a gun on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey was 4.7%, with male students (7.9%) having a higher rate than female students (1.3%). Hispanic students (12.0%) were more likely to carry a gun than other non-Hispanic students (7.4%), and both had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (2.9%).

Over one-fourth of students (26.3%) were in a physical fight 1 or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Male students (35.6%) had a higher rate for having been in a fight than female students (16.6%). Hispanic students (32.6%) were more likely to have been in a physical fight than white non-Hispanic students (24.5%).



Violence – Weapons and Physical Fights on School Property

Grade	<i>In physical fight on school property*</i>			<i>Carried a weapon on school property**</i>			<i>Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property*</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	14.0% (12.5-15.7)	8.0% (6.3-10.0)	19.8% (17.3-22.5)	2.2% (1.5-3.2)	***	3.3% (2.1-4.9)	8.7% (7.4-10.1)	3.9% (2.8-5.5)	13.2% (11.1-15.5)
10th	12.9% (11.6-14.2)	6.3% (5.0-8.0)	19.2% (17.2-21.4)	5.5% (4.7-6.5)	***	9.7% (8.3-11.4)	7.0% (6.1-8.0)	2.1% (1.4-3.2)	11.7% (10.1-13.4)
11th	10.0% (8.7-11.5)	5.5% (4.0-7.5)	14.3% (12.3-16.6)	6.8% (5.7-8.0)	2.2% (1.3-3.8)	11.0% (9.3-13.0)	7.1% (6.0-8.4)	3.3% (2.0-5.3)	10.7% (8.9-12.8)
12th	11.4% (9.2-14.0)	7.5% (5.3-10.4)	15.1% (11.6-19.4)	5.4% (3.9-7.5)	4.1% (2.4-7.0)	6.6% (4.3-10.0)	8.5% (6.6-10.9)	3.0% (1.4-6.1)	13.6% (10.4-17.5)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	9.8% (9.0-10.7)	***	***	3.4% (2.9-3.9)	***	***	5.2% (4.6-5.9)	***	***
Hispanic	20.9% (17.9-24.2)	***	***	9.0% (6.7-12.0)	***	***	15.4% (12.6-18.6)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	15.0% (12.3-18.1)	***	***	7.2% (5.4-9.6)	***	***	13.8% (11.5-16.4)	***	***
Total	12.1% (11.2-12.9)	6.8% (5.9-7.8)	17.1% (15.7-18.5)	5.0% (4.4-5.6)	2.2% (1.6-3.0)	7.7% (6.8-8.7)	7.8% (7.1-8.6)	3.1% (2.4-3.9)	12.3% (11.1-13.5)

* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

** One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

Approximately 1 out of 8 BVSD students (12.1%) reported having been in a physical fight on school property 1 or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Male students (17.1%) had a higher rate than female students (6.8%). Hispanic students (20.9%) and other non-Hispanic students (15.0%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (9.8%) to have been in a physical fight on school property.

Overall, 1 out of 20 students (5.0%) reported carrying a weapon on school property 1 or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey. Male students (7.7%) were more likely to report this behavior than female students (2.2%). Hispanic students (9.0%) and other non-Hispanic students (7.2%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (3.4%) to have carried a weapon on school property.

The total rate for being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property 1 or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey was 7.8%, with a higher rate for male students (12.3%) than for female students (3.1%). Hispanic students (15.4%) and other non-Hispanic students (13.8%) were more likely to have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property than white non-Hispanic students (5.2%).





Violence – Sexual Assault and Dating Violence

Grade	<i>Ever forced to have sexual intercourse</i>			<i>Ever touched sexually when they did not want to be touched*</i>			<i>Hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend*, **</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	8.8% (7.6-10.2)	9.0% (7.5-10.9)	8.6% (6.8-10.6)	17.7% (16.0-19.5)	24.5% (22.0-27.2)	11.2% (9.3-13.5)	12.2% (10.8-13.8)	9.9% (8.1-12.0)	14.4% (12.3-16.8)
10th	7.0% (6.0-8.0)	8.9% (7.5-10.6)	5.1% (4.0-6.4)	16.0% (14.6-17.4)	22.0% (19.8-24.3)	10.3% (8.7-12.1)	9.6% (8.6-10.8)	6.1% (4.9-7.4)	13.1% (11.3-15.0)
11th	7.7% (6.5-9.0)	6.0% (4.6-7.8)	9.3% (7.5-11.4)	18.9% (17.1-20.6)	27.8% (25.0-30.7)	10.1% (8.3-12.4)	11.8% (10.4-13.4)	6.6% (5.2-8.4)	16.7% (14.4-19.3)
12th	16.7% (14.3-19.4)	20.0% (16.5-24.1)	13.6% (10.6-17.4)	20.1% (17.4-23.1)	26.1% (22.1-30.6)	14.6% (11.2-18.7)	15.0% (12.7-17.6)	13.7% (10.6-17.6)	16.1% (13.0-19.7)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	7.8% (7.0-8.7)	***	***	16.8% (15.7-17.9)	***	***	10.2% (9.3-11.1)	***	***
Hispanic	16.3% (13.4-19.5)	***	***	23.3% (20.1-26.8)	***	***	17.4% (14.6-20.5)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	17.8% (15.0-20.9)	***	***	20.8% (17.9-24.1)	***	***	18.3% (15.7-21.1)	***	***
Total	10.0% (9.3-10.9)	11.0% (9.9-12.2)	9.2% (8.1-10.4)	18.1% (17.2-19.2)	25.1% (23.6-26.7)	11.6% (10.4-12.9)	12.2% (11.3-13.0)	9.0% (8.0-10.2)	15.1% (13.8-16.4)

* Other than forced sexual intercourse

** Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose during the 12 months preceding the survey

One out of 10 BVSD students (10.0%) reported ever having been forced to have sexual intercourse. Other non-Hispanic students (17.8%) and Hispanic students (16.3%) reported this more often than white non-Hispanic students (7.8%).

Overall, 18.1% of students had ever been touched sexually when they did not want to be touched. Female students (25.1%) were more likely than male students (11.6%) to have experienced this. Hispanic students (23.3%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (16.8%) for having been touched sexually when they did not want to be touched.

The prevalence rate for having been hurt (other than forced intercourse) by a girlfriend or boyfriend during the 12 months preceding the survey was 12.2%. Male students (15.1%) had a higher rate than female students (9.0%). Other non-Hispanic students (18.3%) and Hispanic students (17.4%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (10.2%) for having been hurt by a girlfriend or boyfriend.





Suicide

Grade	<i>Felt sad or hopeless*</i>			<i>Seriously considered attempting suicide**</i>			<i>Attempted suicide**</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	19.0% (17.4-20.8)	24.8% (22.2-27.6)	13.6% (11.8-15.8)	12.9% (11.5-14.4)	18.9% (16.7-21.4)	7.2% (5.7-8.9)	8.4% (7.2-9.8)	11.3% (9.6-13.3)	5.6% (4.1-7.6)
10th	26.0% (24.4-27.7)	31.4% (28.9-33.9)	20.9% (18.9-23.1)	20.1% (18.7-21.6)	23.5% (21.4-25.7)	16.8% (15.0-18.8)	7.7% (6.7-8.9)	8.9% (7.4-10.7)	6.5% (5.1-8.2)
11th	24.2% (22.4-26.1)	27.0% (24.3-29.8)	21.6% (19.1-24.2)	13.4% (11.9-15.0)	14.4% (12.4-16.8)	12.4% (10.4-14.6)	8.5% (7.2-10.1)	7.9% (6.2-10.1)	9.2% (7.2-11.6)
12th	28.1% (25.0-31.3)	34.1% (29.8-38.7)	22.4% (18.2-27.2)	12.7% (10.5-15.3)	12.8% (10.0-16.2)	12.6% (9.4-16.7)	7.2% (5.5-9.4)	***	11.3% (8.4-15.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	22.7% (21.5-24.0)	***	***	13.7% (12.8-14.7)	***	***	5.1% (4.6-5.7)	***	***
Hispanic	32.8% (29.4-36.4)	***	***	21.2% (18.2-24.5)	***	***	21.2% (17.8-25.0)	***	***
Other	25.7% (22.5-29.2)	***	***	14.6% (12.4-17.3)	***	***	12.2% (9.6-15.3)	***	***
Total	24.4% (23.3-25.5)	29.3% (27.8-31.0)	19.7% (18.2-21.2)	14.8% (13.9-15.6)	17.4% (16.2-18.7)	12.3% (11.1-13.5)	8.0% (7.3-8.7)	7.7% (6.9-8.7)	8.2% (7.1-9.4)

* Almost every day, 2 weeks or more, during the 12 months preceding the survey

** During the 12 months preceding the survey

Close to one-fourth of BVSD students (24.4%) had felt sad or hopeless for 2 or more weeks in a row during the 12 months preceding the survey. Female students (29.3%) had a higher rate than male students (19.7%). Hispanic students (32.8%) were more likely to have felt sad or hopeless than other non-Hispanic students (25.7%) and white non-Hispanic students (22.7%).

The overall rate reported for seriously considering attempting suicide was 14.8%. Female students (17.4%) were more likely than male students (12.3%) to report this behavior. Hispanic students (21.2%) had a higher rate than other non-Hispanic students (14.6%) and white non-Hispanic students (13.7%) in seriously considering attempting suicide.

Almost 1 in 12 students (8.0%) had attempted suicide. Hispanic students (21.2%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic students (12.2%) to have attempted suicide, and both were more likely to have done so than white non-Hispanic students (5.1%).



Other Drug Use – Cocaine, Inhalant, and Ecstasy Use

Grade	Lifetime cocaine use*			Lifetime Inhalant use**			Lifetime ecstasy use [#]		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.0% (4.1-6.0)	5.7% (4.5-7.3)	4.2% (3.0-5.8)	10.5% (9.2-12.0)	12.7% (10.9-14.8)	8.3% (6.5-10.6)	4.3% (3.5-5.2)	3.0% (2.1-4.1)	5.6% (4.2-7.2)
10th	9.1% (8.0-10.4)	7.4% (5.9-9.4)	10.7% (9.1-12.6)	11.1% (9.8-12.4)	12.6% (10.8-14.7)	9.5% (7.9-11.4)	7.6% (6.5-8.8)	5.2% (3.8-7.1)	9.9% (8.4-11.7)
11th	8.9% (7.6-10.3)	5.5% (4.0-7.4)	12.2% (10.3-14.3)	12.0% (10.6-13.6)	11.6% (9.5-14.0)	12.4% (10.5-14.6)	9.6% (8.3-11.2)	7.7% (6.0-10.0)	11.5% (9.5-13.7)
12th	15.5% (13.1-18.4)	17.9% (14.3-22.1)	13.4% (10.2-17.4)	10.0% (8.0-12.3)	13.7% (10.8-17.2)	6.5% (4.2-10.1)	15.6% (13.2-18.3)	16.6% (13.4-20.4)	14.6% (11.2-18.9)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	8.3% (7.4-9.3)	***	***	9.6% (8.8-10.5)	***	***	7.8% (7.0-8.8)	***	***
Hispanic	19.8% (16.6-23.5)	***	***	19.3% (16.2-22.8)	***	***	19.5% (16.3-23.2)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	8.2% (6.6-10.2)	***	***	9.5% (7.6-11.8)	***	***	7.5% (5.9-9.5)	***	***
Total	9.7% (8.9-10.6)	9.1% (8.0-10.4)	10.2% (9.1-11.4)	10.9% (10.1-11.7)	12.6% (11.5-13.9)	9.2% (8.1-10.4)	9.4% (8.6-10.2)	8.2% (7.1-9.4)	10.5% (9.3-11.8)

* Ever tried any form of cocaine (e.g., "powder," "crack," or "freebase")

** Ever sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints to get high

Ever used ecstasy

Nearly 1 out of 10 BVSD students (9.7%) had ever used cocaine. Hispanic students (19.8%) reported cocaine use at a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (8.3%) and other non-Hispanic students (8.2%).

The overall prevalence rate of lifetime inhalant use was 10.9%. Female students (12.6%) were more likely than male students (9.2%) to have used inhalants. Hispanic students (19.3%) had a higher rate for lifetime inhalant use than white non-Hispanic students (9.6%) and other non-Hispanic students (9.5%).

Lifetime ecstasy use was reported by 9.4% of students. Hispanic students (19.5%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (7.8%) and other non-Hispanic students (7.5%) to have used ecstasy.

Other Drug Use – Lifetime Heroin, Methamphetamine, and Steroid Use

Grade	Lifetime heroin use*			Lifetime methamphetamine use **			Lifetime illegal steroid use [#]		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	3.2% (2.4-4.1)	2.9% (2.0-4.1)	3.5% (2.4-5.1)	4.2% (3.4-5.2)	3.5% (2.6-4.8)	4.8% (3.6-6.5)	3.1% (2.3-4.0)	3.4% (2.6-4.6)	2.7% (1.6-4.4)
10th	3.9% (3.1-4.9)	1.6% (0.9-3.0)	6.1% (4.9-7.6)	5.4% (4.6-6.4)	*** (8.1-11.4)	9.6% (8.1-11.4)	5.7% (4.8-6.8)	3.2% (2.3-4.6)	8.1% (6.6-9.8)
11th	4.3% (3.4-5.5)	1.6% (0.8-3.4)	6.9% (5.3-8.8)	5.9% (4.8-7.2)	3.3% (2.1-5.1)	8.5% (6.8-10.6)	5.6% (4.6-7.0)	3.9% (2.6-5.7)	7.4% (5.7-9.5)
12th	4.7% (3.3-6.7)	3.9% (2.2-6.8)	5.4% (3.4-8.6)	6.2% (4.5-8.6)	5.9% (3.8-9.0)	6.6% (4.0-10.6)	6.6% (4.9-8.8)	5.1% (3.2-8.0)	8.0% (5.3-11.7)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	2.0% (1.6-2.5)	***	***	3.8% (3.2-4.5)	***	***	3.2% (2.6-3.9)	***	***
Hispanic	11.8% (9.2-15.1)	***	***	12.1% (9.4-15.6)	***	***	13.4% (10.7-16.7)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	7.0% (5.5-9.0)	***	***	7.7% (6.1-9.7)	***	***	7.6% (6.1-9.5)	***	***
Total	4.0% (3.5-4.6)	2.5% (1.9-3.4)	5.5% (4.6-6.5)	5.5% (4.8-6.2)	3.4% (2.7-4.3)	7.4% (6.4-8.6)	5.3% (4.7-6.0)	3.9% (3.2-4.8)	6.6% (5.6-7.7)

* Ever used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)

** Ever used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)

Ever taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription

One out of 25 BVSD students (4.0%) had ever used heroin, and that rate was higher for male students (5.5%) than it was for female students (2.5%). Hispanic students (11.8%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic students (7.0%) to have ever used heroin, and both had higher rates than white non-Hispanic students (2.0%).

The overall rate for lifetime methamphetamine use was 5.5%, with a higher rate among male students (7.4%) than among female students (3.4%). Hispanic students (12.1%) and other non-Hispanic students (7.7%) were more likely to have had used methamphetamines than white non-Hispanic students (3.8%).

Lifetime illegal steroid use for all students was 5.3%. Male students (6.6%) had a higher rate than did female students (3.9%). Hispanic students (13.4%) were more likely to have used illegal steroids than other non-Hispanic students (7.6%), and both were more likely to do so than white non-Hispanic students (3.2%).

Other Drug Use – Other Drugs and Current Cocaine/Methamphetamine Use

Grade	Lifetime use of other illegal drugs*			Current cocaine use**			Current methamphetamine use [#]		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	7.2% (6.1-8.5)	4.2% (3.1-5.6)	10.2% (8.3-12.4)	2.0% (1.4-2.8)	1.8% (1.2-2.9)	2.1% (1.2-3.5)	2.6% (1.9-3.4)	2.4% (1.7-3.2)	2.8% (1.8-4.3)
10th	12.0% (10.7-13.4)	6.4% (5.0-8.1)	17.4% (15.3-19.6)	4.7% (3.8-5.7)	2.6% (1.7-4.1)	6.6% (5.3-8.2)	3.7% (3.1-4.6)	***	6.8% (5.6-8.2)
11th	13.2% (11.8-14.9)	7.7% (6.0-9.9)	18.5% (16.3-21.1)	4.7% (3.8-5.8)	2.7% (1.6-4.6)	6.7% (5.4-8.2)	3.4% (2.5-4.5)	***	5.6% (4.1-7.5)
12th	19.3% (16.6-22.2)	20.3% (16.6-24.5)	18.3% (14.7-22.6)	5.2% (3.7-7.2)	6.1% (3.9-9.4)	4.3% (2.5-7.1)	1.9% (0.9-3.9)	***	***
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	11.7% (10.7-12.8)	***	***	3.0% (2.5-3.6)	***	***	1.2% (1.0-1.6)	***	***
Hispanic	21.6% (18.4-25.2)	***	***	10.7% (8.2-13.8)	***	***	8.6% (6.3-11.7)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	10.4% (8.6-12.7)	***	***	4.0% (2.9-5.6)	***	***	5.5% (4.2-7.3)	***	***
Total	13.0% (12.1-13.9)	9.7% (8.5-11.0)	16.2% (14.8-17.6)	4.1% (3.6-4.8)	3.3% (2.6-4.3)	4.9% (4.2-5.8)	2.9% (2.4-3.4)	1.3% (0.8-1.9)	4.4% (3.7-5.4)

* Ever used any other type of illegal drugs, such as LSD (acid), PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine (Special K), Rohypnol (Roofies), or GHB

** Used any form of cocaine (e.g. "powder," "crack," or "freebase") 1 or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

[#] During the 30 days preceding the survey

Nearly 1 in 8 BVSD students (13.0%) had ever used other illegal drugs, such as LSD, PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine, Rohypnol, or GHB. Male students (16.2%) were more likely than female students (9.7%) to have used other illegal drugs. The rate of other illegal drug use among Hispanic students (21.6%) was higher than that of white non-Hispanic students (11.7%) and other non-Hispanic students (10.4%).

Overall, 4.1% of students reported current cocaine use. The rate of current cocaine use among Hispanic students (10.7%) was higher than it was among other non-Hispanic students (4.0%) and white non-Hispanic students (3.0%).

Current methamphetamine use was reported by 2.9% of students, and this was higher among male students (4.4%) than it was among female students (1.3%). Hispanic students (8.6%) and other non-Hispanic students (5.5%) were more likely to currently use methamphetamines than white non-Hispanic students (1.2%).

Sexual Behaviors – Sexual Intercourse and Sexual Activity

Grade	Ever had sexual intercourse			Currently sexually active*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	13.6% (12.1-15.2)	8.0% (6.4-9.9)	19.0% (16.6-21.6)	9.2% (8.0-10.5)	6.0% (4.8-7.5)	12.3% (10.4-14.5)
10th	19.7% (18.1-21.3)	17.8% (15.8-20.0)	21.6% (19.3-24.2)	11.8% (10.5-13.2)	10.7% (9.0-12.7)	12.9% (11.0-15.1)
11th	35.2% (33.1-37.4)	35.8% (32.8-39.0)	34.6% (31.8-37.5)	27.4% (25.5-29.4)	28.9% (26.0-32.0)	25.9% (23.3-28.6)
12th	54.1% (50.5-57.7)	53.3% (48.5-58.1)	54.9% (49.4-60.2)	40.1% (36.6-43.8)	38.9% (34.3-43.7)	41.3% (36.0-46.8)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	28.4% (27.0-29.9)	***	***	21.4% (20.1-22.8)	***	***
Hispanic	49.0% (45.2-52.8)	***	***	28.5% (24.9-32.4)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	29.0% (25.1-33.2)	***	***	20.5% (17.1-24.3)	***	***
Total	31.0% (29.8-32.3)	29.1% (27.4-30.8)	33.0% (31.1-35.0)	22.5% (21.3-23.7)	21.4% (19.9-23.0)	23.5% (21.7-25.4)

*Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey

Nearly one-third of BVSD students had ever had sexual intercourse (31.0%), and this was higher among male students (33.0%) than it was for female students (29.1%). The total prevalence rate increased with each grade level: 9th (13.6%), 10th (19.7%), 11th (35.2%), and 12th (54.1%). In addition, the prevalence rate for female students increased with each grade level: 9th (8.0%), 10th (17.8%), 11th (35.8%), and 12th (53.3%). Hispanic students (49.0%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic students (29.0%) and white non-Hispanic students (28.4%) to have had sexual intercourse.

More than 1 out of 5 students (22.5%) were currently sexually active, having had sexual intercourse during the 3 months prior to the survey. The prevalence rate for female students increased with each grade level: 9th (6.0%), 10th (10.7%), 11th (28.9%), and 12th (38.9%). Hispanic students (28.5%) were more likely to be currently sexually active than white non-Hispanic students (21.4%) and other non-Hispanic students (20.5%).

Sexual Behaviors – Age 13 or Younger and Multiple Sex Partners

Grade	<i>First sexual intercourse under age 13</i>			<i>Four or more partners during lifetime</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	3.6% (2.9-4.5)	1.8% (1.4-2.4)	5.3% (4.0-7.0)	3.9% (3.2-4.8)	2.5% (1.8-3.4)	5.4% (4.1-6.9)
10th	3.2% (2.6-4.1)	2.3% (1.6-3.4)	4.2% (3.1-5.6)	2.9% (2.3-3.7)	***	5.5% (4.4-6.9)
11th	2.4% (1.7-3.4)	1.9% (1.0-3.5)	2.9% (1.9-4.5)	9.3% (8.0-10.8)	6.8% (5.1-9.0)	11.9% (9.9-14.2)
12th	2.3% (1.6-3.4)	***	4.6% (3.1-6.8)	16.1% (13.4-19.1)	17.1% (13.7-21.2)	15.0% (11.1-20.1)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	1.4% (1.1-1.8)	***	***	6.7% (5.8-7.6)	***	***
Hispanic	7.0% (5.5-8.9)	***	***	18.3% (15.0-22.1)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	8.2% (6.3-10.7)	***	***	7.5% (5.2-10.6)	***	***
Total	2.9% (2.5-3.3)	1.5% (1.1-1.9)	4.3% (3.6-5.1)	8.2% (7.4-9.1)	6.8% (5.8-8.1)	9.6% (8.3-11.0)

In BVSD, 2.9% of students reported having had their first sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger; that rate was higher for male students (4.3%) than it was for female students (1.5%). Other non-Hispanic students (8.2%) and Hispanic students (7.0%) had a higher rate for this behavior than white non-Hispanic students (1.4%).

The overall prevalence rate for having had 4 or more sex partners was 8.2%. Male students (9.6%) had a higher rate than female students (6.8%). Hispanic students (18.3%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic students (7.5%) and white non-Hispanic students (6.7%) for having had 4 or more sex partners.



Sexual Behaviors – Condoms, Alcohol/Drugs, and Pregnancy

Grade	Condom use during last sexual intercourse*			Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse*			Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	69.5% (62.2-75.9)	57.8% (46.2-68.6)	75.1% (65.5-82.7)	40.0% (33.3-47.1)	44.1% (33.1-55.7)	38.1% (30.0-46.9)	1.0% (0.6-1.6)	***	***
10th	90.0% (84.9-93.6)	94.4% (89.3-97.2)	86.2% (77.5-91.9)	40.6% (34.4-47.1)	40.3% (31.3-49.9)	40.9% (32.4-50.0)	1.5% (1.1-2.2)	1.5% (0.9-2.3)	1.6% (0.9-2.7)
11th	68.0% (63.6-72.1)	68.1% (61.6-74.0)	67.9% (61.9-73.3)	34.7% (30.6-39.0)	31.2% (25.4-37.8)	38.5% (33.0-44.4)	3.0% (2.3-4.1)	2.8% (1.8-4.4)	3.2% (2.2-4.7)
12th	62.9% (56.7-68.7)	61.2% (52.8-69.0)	64.5% (55.3-72.8)	19.4% (14.9-24.8)	29.2% (22.8-36.6)	10.2% (5.0-19.9)	2.0% (1.1-3.4)	***	***
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	69.6% (65.7-73.2)	***	***	26.6% (23.4-30.0)	***	***	1.2% (0.9-1.5)	***	***
Hispanic	68.2% (59.6-75.7)	***	***	30.9% (24.3-38.5)	***	***	6.4% (4.5-9.0)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	61.1% (50.8-70.5)	***	***	35.9% (27.6-45.1)	***	***	2.0% (1.0-4.0)	***	***
Total	68.6% (65.2-71.8)	67.5% (62.7-71.9)	69.7% (64.8-74.2)	28.8% (26.0-31.8)	32.3% (28.3-36.6)	25.7% (21.9-29.9)	1.9% (1.5-2.3)	1.5% (1.1-2.1)	2.3% (1.7-3.0)

*Among the 22.5% of students who are currently sexually active.

Among the 22.5% of BVSD students who reported being currently sexually active, nearly 7 out of 10 (68.6%) used a condom during their last sexual intercourse preceding the survey.

Almost one-third (28.8%) of the currently sexually active students used alcohol or drugs during their last sexual intercourse preceding the survey.

Overall, 1.9% of students have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant. Hispanic students (6.4%) had a higher rate for this behavior than other non-Hispanic students (2.0%) and white non-Hispanic students (1.2%).



Body Weight – Overweight

Grade	At risk for becoming overweight*			Overweight*			Thought they were overweight		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	10.2% (9.0-11.7)	6.2% (4.9-7.8)	14.2% (12.1-16.6)	6.4% (5.2-7.8)	3.3% (2.2-4.9)	9.5% (7.6-11.8)	19.0% (17.3-20.7)	25.6% (23.1-28.3)	12.5% (10.6-14.8)
10th	7.1% (6.1-8.1)	7.2% (5.9-8.8)	6.9% (5.7-8.4)	7.3% (6.3-8.5)	8.3% (6.7-10.2)	6.4% (5.3-7.7)	19.8% (18.3-21.4)	26.7% (24.3-29.1)	13.2% (11.6-15.1)
11th	8.3% (7.2-9.7)	6.1% (4.7-7.9)	10.6% (8.8-12.6)	8.3% (7.2-9.5)	4.2% (3.0-5.8)	12.3% (10.6-14.2)	18.8% (17.0-20.6)	21.9% (19.2-24.8)	15.8% (13.7-18.2)
12th	7.4% (5.7-9.6)	8.7% (6.7-11.3)	6.3% (3.8-10.1)	2.9% (1.8-4.5)	*** (2.4-7.5)	4.3% (2.4-7.5)	16.1% (13.6-19.0)	19.2% (15.7-23.3)	13.2% (9.8-17.8)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	7.9% (7.2-8.7)	***	***	4.4% (4.0-5.0)	***	***	16.5% (15.4-17.6)	***	***
Hispanic	9.5% (7.5-11.9)	***	***	17.2% (14.2-20.8)	***	***	24.8% (21.6-28.3)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	8.5% (6.4-11.3)	***	***	7.4% (5.8-9.2)	***	***	20.9% (18.0-24.1)	***	***
Total	8.2% (7.6-9.0)	7.0% (6.2-7.9)	9.4% (8.4-10.6)	6.3% (5.7-6.9)	4.4% (3.7-5.1)	8.1% (7.2-9.1)	18.4% (17.4-19.4)	23.3% (21.9-24.8)	13.7% (12.4-15.1)

*Based on body mass index reference data from the National Center for Health Statistics

One in 12 BVSD students (8.2%) was at risk for becoming overweight, and that rate was higher for male students (9.4%) than it was for female students (7.0%).

Overall, the prevalence rate for being overweight was 6.3%. Male students (8.1%) were more likely to be overweight than female students (4.4%). Hispanic students (17.2%) had a higher rate than other non-Hispanic students (7.4%), and both had higher rates than white non-Hispanic students (4.4%).

Nearly one out of five students (18.4%) thought they were overweight, with female students (23.3%) having a higher rate than male students (13.7%). Hispanic students (24.8%) and other non-Hispanic students (20.9%) were more likely to think they were overweight than white non-Hispanic students (16.5%).



Body Weight – Weight Loss

	<i>Attempting weight loss</i>			<i>Exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight*</i>			<i>Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain*</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	33.9% (31.9-36.0)	47.8% (44.8-50.8)	20.6% (18.1-23.4)	56.7% (54.5-58.8)	66.3% (63.5-69.0)	47.5% (44.4-50.6)	30.0% (28.0-32.0)	43.3% (40.4-46.3)	17.2% (14.8-19.9)
10th	38.4% (36.6-40.1)	56.6% (54.0-59.2)	20.9% (18.9-23.0)	50.0% (48.2-51.8)	65.1% (62.6-67.6)	35.7% (33.3-38.1)	32.1% (30.5-33.8)	49.0% (46.4-51.6)	15.7% (13.9-17.7)
11th	33.6% (31.6-35.6)	48.5% (45.4-51.6)	19.4% (17.3-21.8)	53.2% (51.1-55.3)	66.8% (63.8-69.6)	40.2% (37.3-43.1)	29.4% (27.5-31.4)	42.5% (39.5-45.6)	17.1% (15.0-19.4)
12th	27.3% (24.2-30.6)	44.1% (39.4-49.0)	11.9% (8.7-16.1)	48.8% (45.3-52.4)	59.3% (54.5-64.0)	39.2% (34.1-44.4)	28.5% (25.4-31.8)	40.6% (35.9-45.3)	17.4% (13.7-22.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	32.1% (30.8-33.4)	***	***	51.6% (50.1-53.1)	***	***	29.8% (28.5-31.1)	***	***
Hispanic	40.8% (37.3-44.2)	***	***	56.9% (53.3-60.3)	***	***	29.8% (26.6-33.2)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	31.8% (28.3-35.5)	***	***	48.8% (45.0-52.6)	***	***	29.8% (26.6-33.2)	***	***
Total	33.3% (32.1-34.4)	49.3% (47.5-51.0)	18.1% (16.8-19.5)	52.1% (50.9-53.4)	64.4% (62.7-66.0)	40.6% (38.8-42.4)	30.0% (28.9-31.2)	43.9% (42.1-45.6)	16.8% (15.5-18.3)

*During the 30 days preceding the survey

Among BVSD students, the overall prevalence rate for attempting weight loss was 33.3%. That rate was higher among female students (49.3%) than male students (18.1%). Hispanic students (40.8%) were more likely to attempt weight loss than white non-Hispanic students (32.1%) and other non-Hispanic students (31.8%).

More than half of the students (52.1%) exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight, and that rate was higher among female students (64.4%) than it was among male students (40.6%). Hispanic students (56.9%) were more likely to attempt weight loss than white non-Hispanic students (51.6%) and other non-Hispanic students (48.8%).

Three in ten (30.0%) students consumed less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain. That rate was higher for female students (43.9%) than it was for male students (16.8%).





Body Weight – Unhealthy Weight Loss Practices

	<i>Fasting 24 hours or more to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight*</i>			<i>Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight**</i>			<i>Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight*</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	9.3% (8.0-10.8)	12.1% (10.1-14.4)	6.7% (5.1-8.7)	3.3% (2.5-4.4)	2.7% (1.8-4.1)	3.9% (2.7-5.6)	5.1% (4.1-6.2)	6.1% (4.8-7.7)	4.1% (2.9-5.8)
10th	8.4% (7.2-9.6)	13.3% (11.4-15.5)	3.6% (2.6-4.9)	5.4% (4.5-6.4)	5.6% (4.3-7.2)	5.2% (4.1-6.6)	5.8% (5.0-6.8)	7.6% (6.2-9.2)	4.2% (3.2-5.4)
11th	8.0% (6.8-9.3)	10.0% (8.2-12.1)	6.0% (4.5-8.0)	6.0% (4.8-7.4)	6.6% (4.8-9.0)	5.4% (4.1-7.2)	5.9% (4.9-7.2)	7.2% (5.6-9.3)	4.7% (3.4-6.4)
12th	6.2% (4.7-8.1)	8.5% (6.2-11.6)	4.0% (2.3-6.7)	5.5% (4.1-7.4)	8.5% (5.8-12.2)	2.8% (1.9-4.1)	5.4% (3.9-7.5)	8.6% (6.1-11.9)	2.5% (1.1-5.8)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	5.6% (5.1-6.3)	***	***	2.9% (2.4-3.5)	***	***	3.5% (3.1-4.1)	***	***
Hispanic	15.5% (12.7-18.8)	***	***	13.0% (10.6-15.8)	***	***	9.5% (7.5-11.9)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	13.7% (11.2-16.8)	***	***	9.4% (7.4-12.0)	***	***	12.8% (10.0-16.4)	***	***
Total	7.9% (7.3-8.7)	11.0% (9.9-12.1)	5.0% (4.2-6.0)	5.1% (4.5-5.7)	5.8% (4.9-7.0)	4.3% (3.7-5.1)	5.6% (5.0-6.2)	7.4% (6.4-8.4)	3.8% (3.1-4.7)

* During the 30 days preceding the survey

** During the 30 days preceding the survey (not including meal replacement products, such as Slim Fast)

In the 30 days preceding survey administration, 7.9% of BVSD students had fasted for 24 hours or more to lose weight or avoid gaining weight. Female students (11.0%) had a higher rate than male students (5.0%). Hispanic students (15.5%) and other non-Hispanic students (13.7%) were more likely to engage in this behavior than white non-Hispanic students (5.6%).

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 1 out of 20 students (5.1%) had used diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or avoid gaining weight. Hispanic students (13.0%) and other non-Hispanic students (9.4%) were more likely to use this method of weight loss than white non-Hispanic students (2.9%).

The total prevalence rate for students who had vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight was 5.6%. Female students (7.4%) were at a higher rate than male students (3.8%) for this behavior. Other non-Hispanic students (12.8%) and Hispanic students (9.5%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (3.5%) to have engaged in this method to lose weight or avoid gaining weight.





Physical Activity and Rest

	<i>Participated in vigorous physical activity*</i>			<i>Played on one or more sports teams**</i>			<i>Got enough sleep[#]</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	70.6% (68.7-72.5)	68.4% (65.7-70.9)	72.8% (69.8-75.6)	72.2% (70.2-74.2)	72.7% (69.9-75.4)	71.8% (68.8-74.6)	6.6% (5.5-7.8)	5.3% (4.2-6.8)	7.7% (6.1-9.7)
10th	66.2% (64.5-67.9)	60.1% (57.5-62.6)	72.1% (69.8-74.4)	59.6% (57.8-61.4)	57.9% (55.3-60.4)	61.3% (58.9-63.7)	5.1% (4.3-6.0)	4.9% (3.8-6.3)	5.2% (4.1-6.6)
11th	69.8% (67.9-71.7)	65.6% (62.6-68.4)	73.9% (71.2-76.5)	68.6% (66.5-70.6)	65.6% (62.5-68.6)	71.4% (68.6-74.1)	6.3% (5.3-7.5)	4.3% (3.0-6.1)	8.2% (6.8-9.9)
12th	65.8% (62.3-69.1)	58.3% (53.6-62.9)	72.8% (67.9-77.1)	63.5% (60.0-66.9)	61.3% (56.6-65.8)	65.5% (60.1-70.5)	4.2% (2.8-6.1)	***	8.0% (5.4-11.6)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	70.6% (69.2-71.9)	***	***	67.2% (65.8-68.6)	***	***	5.0% (4.4-5.6)	***	***
Hispanic	59.1% (55.7-62.4)	***	***	58.7% (55.0-62.3)	***	***	10.2% (8.0-13.0)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	63.1% (59.6-66.5)	***	***	66.2% (62.7-69.6)	***	***	4.9% (3.2-7.4)	***	***
Total	68.1% (66.9-69.3)	63.1% (61.4-64.7)	72.9% (71.2-74.5)	65.9% (64.7-67.1)	64.3% (62.7-66.0)	67.5% (65.7-69.2)	5.5% (4.9-6.1)	3.6% (3.1-4.3)	7.3% (6.3-8.4)

* For at least 60 minutes on 3 or more of the 7 days preceding the survey
 ** During the 12 months preceding the survey, including those run by school or community groups
 # Enough sleep to feel rested upon waking in the morning 7 out of the 7 days preceding the survey

At BVSD, 68.1% of students participated in vigorous physical activity, and that rate was higher for male students (72.9%) than for female students (63.1%). White non-Hispanic students (70.6%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic (63.1%) students and Hispanic (59.1%) students to have participated in vigorous physical activity.

Two-thirds of students (65.9%) played on one or more sports teams. White non-Hispanic students (67.2%) and other non-Hispanic students (66.2%) were more likely than Hispanic students (58.7%) to have played on one or more sports teams.

Overall, 5.5% of students reported getting enough sleep on all 7 of the 7 days preceding the survey. Male students (7.3%) were more likely than female students (3.6%) to get enough sleep. Hispanic students (10.2%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (5.0%) and other non-Hispanic students (4.9%) for getting enough sleep.



APPENDIX 1

YRBS 2007 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA

		Total	Female	Male
Rarely or never wore seatbelt	Colorado	10.9	6.9	14.4
	National	11.1	8.5	13.6
Rarely or never wore bicycle helmet	Colorado	76.7	69.8	82.0
	National	85.1	82.2	87.4
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol	Colorado	28.8	28.8	29.1
	National	29.1	28.8	29.5
Drove after drinking alcohol	Colorado	11.3	8.5	13.7
	National	10.5	8.1	12.8
Ever smoked cigarettes	Colorado	49.7	49.0	50.0
	National	50.3	48.8	51.8
Current cigarette user	Colorado	18.1	18.4	17.4
	National	20.0	18.7	21.3
Current frequent cigarette use	Colorado	6.0	5.4	6.2
	National	8.1	7.4	8.7
Current smokeless tobacco use	Colorado	9.5	4.3	14.1
	National	7.9	2.3	13.4
Current cigar use	Colorado	18.2	13.3	22.6
	National	13.6	7.6	19.4
Current tobacco use	Colorado	27.2	22.9	30.9
	National	25.7	21.0	30.3
Smoking 1+ packs per day is moderate or great risk*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Parents feel It is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lifetime alcohol use	Colorado	75.3	75.4	75.1
	National	75.0	75.7	74.3
Current alcohol use	Colorado	48.7	47.2	49.7
	National	44.7	44.6	44.7
Binge drinking	Colorado	31.8	28.9	34.1
	National	26.0	24.1	27.8
Drinking 1 or 2 drinks per day is moderate or great risk*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to drink*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to drink*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lifetime marijuana use	Colorado	42.3	40.6	43.6
	National	38.1	34.5	41.6
Current marijuana use	Colorado	22.8	19.5	25.6
	National	19.7	17.0	22.4
Smoking marijuana regularly is a moderate or great risk*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke marijuana*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Survey question was used only by Boulder County



YRBS 2007 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA (CONT'D)

		Total	Female	Male
Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke marijuana*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13	Colorado	13.4	13.0	13.9
	National	14.2	11.9	16.4
Drank alcohol before age 13 years	Colorado	28.1	24.9	31.3
	National	23.8	20.0	27.4
Tried marijuana before age 13 years	Colorado	12.4	11.0	13.8
	National	8.3	5.2	11.2
Smoked cigarettes on school property	Colorado	7.8	5.8	9.4
	National	5.7	4.8	6.5
Drank alcohol on school property	Colorado	6.0	6.4	5.6
	National	4.1	3.6	4.6
Used marijuana on school property	Colorado	7.8	6.3	9.3
	National	4.5	3.0	5.9
Tobacco use on school property*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property	Colorado	24.6	19.8	29.0
	National	22.3	18.7	25.7
Felt safe in their neighborhood*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Felt too unsafe to go to school	Colorado	7.7	9.3	6.4
	National	5.5	5.6	5.4
Intentionally self-injured*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harassed*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harassed because of race or ethnic origin*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harassed because someone thought you were lesbian, gay, or bisexual*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harassed because of religious beliefs*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harassed because of weight, size, physical appearance*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Received unwanted sexual comments or attention*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carried a weapon	Colorado	17.5	9.0	25.6
	National	18.0	7.5	28.5
Carried a gun	Colorado	6.3	2.6	9.8
	National	5.2	1.2	9.0
In a physical fight	Colorado	34.6	29.7	39.3
	National	35.5	26.5	44.4
In physical fight on school property	Colorado	14.2	12.7	15.7
	National	12.4	8.5	16.3
Carried a weapon on school property	Colorado	5.3	2.9	7.5
	National	5.9	2.7	9.0
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property	Colorado	9.4	6.9	11.7
	National	7.8	5.4	10.2

* Survey question was used only by Boulder County



YRBS 2007 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA (CONT'D)

		Total	Female	Male
Ever forced to have sexual intercourse	Colorado	8.1	10.3	6.0
	National	7.8	11.3	4.5
Ever touched sexually when you did not want to be touched*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend	Colorado	10.6	9.2	11.8
	National	9.9	8.8	11.0
Felt sad or hopeless	Colorado	27.0	37.2	17.8
	National	28.5	35.8	21.2
Seriously considered attempting suicide	Colorado	16.4	21.6	11.8
	National	14.5	18.7	10.3
Attempted suicide	Colorado	9.0	14.7	3.7
	National	6.9	9.3	4.6
Lifetime cocaine use	Colorado	11.1	8.9	13.2
	National	7.2	6.5	7.8
Lifetime inhalant use	Colorado	12.4	15.2	10.0
	National	13.3	14.3	12.4
Lifetime ecstasy use	Colorado	11.9	11.7	12.1
	National	5.8	4.8	6.7
Lifetime heroin use	Colorado	3.1	3.7	2.6
	National	2.3	1.6	2.9
Lifetime methamphetamine use	Colorado	5.8	6.3	5.3
	National	4.4	4.1	4.6
Lifetime illegal steroid use	Colorado	4.0	4.0	4.0
	National	3.9	2.7	5.1
Lifetime use of other illegal drugs*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Current cocaine use	Colorado	4.2	2.6	5.8
	National	3.3	2.5	4.0
Current methamphetamine use*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ever had sexual intercourse	Colorado	46.7	44.3	48.7
	National	47.8	45.9	49.8
Currently sexually active	Colorado	33.0	30.0	35.4
	National	35.0	35.6	34.3
First sexual intercourse under age 13	Colorado	6.9	4.8	8.9
	National	7.1	4.0	10.1
Four or more sex partners during lifetime	Colorado	12.2	10.5	14.0
	National	14.9	11.8	17.9
Condom use during last sexual intercourse	Colorado	58.0	**	65.3
	National	61.5	54.9	68.5
Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse	Colorado	25.4	**	30.1
	National	22.5	17.7	27.5
Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
At risk for becoming overweight*	Colorado	11.7	9.9	13.3
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Survey question was used only by Boulder County

** Less than 100 students in the subgroup



YRBS 2007 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA (CONT'D)

		Total	Female	Male
Overweight	Colorado	9.1	5.3	12.7
	National	15.8	15.1	16.4
Thought they were overweight	Colorado	23.4	27.7	19.6
	National	29.3	34.5	24.2
Attempting weight loss	Colorado	40.9	53.0	29.6
	National	45.2	60.3	30.4
Exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight	Colorado	60.1	64.8	55.8
	National	60.9	67.0	55.0
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain	Colorado	34.3	47.8	21.8
	National	40.6	53.2	28.3
Fasting 24 hours or more to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight	Colorado	12.8	17.6	8.5
	National	11.8	16.3	7.3
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight	Colorado	4.9	6.6	3.4
	National	5.9	7.5	4.2
Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight	Colorado	4.4	6.6	2.4
	National	4.3	6.4	2.2
Participated in vigorous physical activity*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Played on one or more sports teams	Colorado	61.8	57.3	66.4
	National	56.3	50.4	62.1
Got enough sleep*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Survey question was used only by Boulder County

